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ATHLETIC SUBURBAN GIRLS.

se Elizabeth Young Women Show Wha

Mountains of type and rivers of printers' ink

have been used in the last two or three years to

describe the doings of the athletic new woman

about the athletic girls of New York that mos

city persons probably have forgotten the subur

ban girls and their efforts to grow healthy

strong, and shapely. Perhaps most New York-

ers are unaware that suburban girls have such

smbitions, but they have, and a SUN man saw

some things a few evenings ago that gave him rather surprising evidence of the fact. This

SUN man lives in the suburbs, yet in common

with other suburbanites who do business in New York he had the idea that the active, mus-

cular, and well-trained young woman of the day was a product of the big cities. He was interested, therefore, when a friend invited him one evening to go to an athletic exhibition to be given by thirty young women.

The exhibition was in the gymnasium of the Elizabeth Athletic Club of Elizabeth, N. J. When THE SUN man entered the room he saw

the thirty young women in regular rows punch-

ing right and left, up and down, with dumb-They all wore dark-blue suits, with loose

waists, broad collars, and lower garments that

ended just below the knee, and looked to THE

SUN man like a mixture of divided skirts and knickerbockers. Their exercise with the

dumbbells was of the conventional sort,

and was remarkable principally for the fact

that it was part of a two-hour programme,

through which the young women proceeded

with vigor from beginning to end, with-

out showing a sign of weariness. It was

and swinging Indian clubs, and marching

he time the ring exercise was done an hou half of steady work had been imposed or

and a half of steady work had been imposed of the thirty girl athletes, yet they looked fresh and dry. Hardly a hair had straggled out from their closely couled braids, and none of their cared to sit down. As soon as their instructor Prof. Bojus, came out with a big ball, the most able-bodied ones can to the centre of the room and half of their began tying hankerchiefs on their arms. Then they counted off the two teams for a game of basketball. After a little preparatory scrimmage they went at it has and heavy. Un and these

Dummy milk packages are old. The dealer

who wishes to make a display of milk in his show window fills tottles with flour, and if he wishes

them to be very realistic he tops the flour off

with very pale meal for cre m. This sort of

Letter from His Hishop, with Which He Was Seeking for Gifts for His Mission in the Carolina Mountains, Carried Off by One Who, Being Crafty, Caught Him with Guile. The Rev. Milnor Jones of Valle Cruces, Watauga county, N. C., came to this city on Feb. 27

to solicit subscriptions for the Protestant Epis copal Mission to the North Carolina mountain-He brought a letter from the Right Rev J. B. Cheshire, Jr., Bishop of the diocese of North Carolina, commending him to generou and benevolent churchmen wherever he might

Valle Cruces is on the border line between North Carolina and Tennessee. To the west are the Stone Mountains and the famous Roan Mountain; to the east is the great Blue Ridge. Between the mountain ranges is a tangled confusion of mountains, ravines, fertile plateaus and rocky wastes. To go from one range to the other, one must travel vertically almost as much as horizontally. The people are the crude, hearty folk of Miss Murfree's novels—long-, mighty of arm, keen of eye, and great of stride. They talk with the words and manufacture the whiskey that is not taxed. They wear homespun, and think of the encroaching railroads as a lunatical fancy of a morbid outside world that will go ou fashion when the sinfully rich are tired of triffing with them. Their own roads are worn and rocky tracks across the thickly wooded mountains, zigzagging around precipices and ometimes following the beds of shallow streams. A Sun reporter who spent the summer of 1881 at Banner's Elk, seven miles from Valle Cruces as the crow flies, but, if his mem ory is good, fifteen miles as the man crawls and clambers, remembers that it was ten days after President Garfield had been shot Quiteau before a vague rumor that the President was dead reached Banner's Elk, and it was

Quiteau before a vague rumor that the President was dead reached Banner's Elk, and it was nearly a week later before the mails brought the Washington papers with the details of the murder. The Banner's Elk Post Office was a soap box in the general store. The Postmaster went to Valle Cruces once a week to get the mails.

Such is the vineyard in which the Rev. Minor Jones has labored. He has an itinerant mission, preaching at a cabin, in a schoolhouse, or in a union church, as is most convenient. Again and again has it been literally true that his petitions have been offered where two or three were gathered together. He sends word weeks ahead to some Protestant Episcopal family that on a certain day he will be among them and will, with their permission, hold the services of the Church in their house. Often there is not another Episcopalian within forty miles. But the family to be visited make it their business that every home within a day's journey, no matter what its creed, be notified that there is to be "preaching" in their house. On the appointed day Methodists. Baptists, and Presbyterians gather at the call, setting aside their daily vocations and often travelling half the night to hear the Gospel preached. Families join together for mutual convenience of transportation. One household will contribute as which and the others beasts to draw it—sometimes horses, more often mules, and frequently a well-trained cow is hitched into the traces. The union church, when one exists, is a rude shelter of logs; the seats are slabs, with the bark side up for softness. The crevices in the walls are so wide and so many that when the congregation is too large to be contained by the building itself auditors seated on the ground outside may hear the minister's words without inconvenience.

Much as those mountain people enjoy religion there are too few of them to contribute effectually for its propagation. Many a New York minister has more parishioners dwelling on the block in which he himself lives than Mr. Jones has in all th

round.

Mr. Jones knew that New York was not a place where the householder goes forth for a week's absence and leaves his door unlocked. It had been perhaps too carefully impressed upon him. When he came here and went to the Church Mission House at Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street it was impressed upon him again by well meaning gentlemen, who would have been scared enough if they had been left alone for five minutes in one of the milesquare rhododendron thickets of Watauga county.

square rhododendron thickets of Watauga county.

These admonitions took firm hold on Mr. Jones's imaginations. He is a big, broad man of fifty, with a great, untrimmed bushy beard. He is afraid of neither man nor beast that will meet him face to face. But, amazed and bewildered by tales of urban sneak thieves and confidence men, he decided not to run any chances of losing the small stock of personal property he had brought with him. He left his gripsack and all his superfluous belongings at the Church Mission House. His letters were all sent there. He spent his nights at the Park Avenue Hotel; he took to the hotel each night such articles as he thought he would need before going back to the Mission House the next day.

thought he would need before going back to the Mission House the next day.

One day last week, while he was sitting in the lobby of the hotel, Mr. Jones fell into gentle controversy with a stranger. The stranger seemed interested in Mr. Jones's work in the mountains. He was exceedingly impressed with the needs of the mission. At last Mr. Jones hitched his chair a little closer to the stranger, and unburdened his mind of a somewhat trying duty that confronted him. He intended, he said, to call upon Miss Helen Gould and to ask her for a contribution. As an introduction he would take to Miss Gould his letter from Bishop. Cheshire, addressed to whom it might concern.

The stranger became animated. "That's the lucklest thing I ever knew," he said. "It's fine. The lady is a very close friend of mine; a personal friend, I may say. In fact, I am going up to see her to-day myself on a matter of the same sort. I would be very glad to help you in any way that I can." ald his letter from Bishop

way that I can."

Mr. Jones breathed a long sigh of relief. That yist had plagued him mightlly, for one may fear neither man nor beast and yet be shy of new experiences. In his need a friend had come to him. to him.
"It just occurs to me," continued the stranger,
"that perhaps I can present your cause better
than you can. I don't want to be personal at
all, but it seems to me you are a man of sense
enough to see what I mean."

Mr. Invest with a server has a constant.

sil, but it seems to me you are a man of sense snough to see what I mean."

Mr. Jones gianced down over his apparel and nodded ructully.

"Now, see here," said the obliging stranger.

"I'll just manage this whole thing for you. You won't have to spend a cent for railroad fare up to Tarrytown or anything. You sit right here or go around and look at the sights and I will come back, bringing you a gift that will set you on your feet for good and all. It's easy for you. It's a hundred to one shot and you can't lose, I—I—I mean, I am very sure, sir, that the lady will be impressed. But just you let me take the Hishop's letter, just to show her that I haven't been bunceed, you know. Can't be too careful about such things.

The stranger laughed, The minister, laughing, too, handed over the letter of Bishop Cheshire.

Mr. Jones has now departed on to the diocese.

Mr. Jones has now departed on to the diocese of New Jersey. In Saturday's Churchman there was the following advertisement: WARNING.

A letter of commendation of the Rev. Milnor Jone of Valle Cruces, N. C., from Bishop Cheshire is in the hands of a person who obtained it under false pretences. Mr. Jones's only addresses are Church Mis York, and Valle Cruces, N. C.

Should any letters be received by any one giving a different address, please forward them to the Church Mission House in order that the impostor may be de

F. C., to be sent to the Right Rev. J. B. Cheshire, Jr

NEGRO PREACHER LOCKED UP.

His Permit Did Not Give Him the Privilege o Taking Up a Collection.

A colored preacher, who described himself as the Rev. C. P. Doziel of 226 West Fortieth street, was locked up in the West Thirty-sey enth street station last night on a charge of begging. He has repeatedly annoyed residents in

the neighborhood of Fortieth street and Eighth avenue by holding outdoor meetings at the cor ners and addressing them until a late hour in a loud voice. He was arrested two weeks ago on the com

plaint of a resident, but was discharged in Jef-ferson Market Police Court on exhibiting a permit signed by Mayor Strong, similar in form to those usually issued to litherant preachers. It does not expire until December, 1897.

Last night, after addressing a large crowd at Eighth avenue and Thirty-ninth street, he started around with his hat to take up a collection. It was then that he was arrested by Policeman Taupious of the West Thirty-seventh street squad. A crowd followed him to the station house.

house. When he was arraigned before Sergeant Burns he denounced his arrest as an outrage, and, showing his permit, dared the Sergeant to lock him up. He was informed that the permit gave him only the privilege to preach and not to beg. He was placed in a cell, and kept the other prisoners awake by singing hymns.

Actor Gentry's Death Warrant Bead.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7 .- Sheriff Crow yester day afternoon read the death warrant to James B. Gentry in the county prison, where the actor has been since his conviction of the murder of Margaret Drysdale (Madge Yorke), the actress. Gentry was much overcome and spoke no word before or after the reading of the warrant. He is to be hanged on April 22. ADMIRAL BUNCE'S FLEET.

The Navy Interested to Know What Wi e with It by the New Secretary.

WASHINGTON, March 7.-What course the new Administration will pursue toward the grea fleet of warships now under command of Rear Admiral Bunce is a subject of deep interest to the naval service. Upon Secretary Sherman's treatment of the Cuban question will depend it a large measure the disposition of the fleet, Secretary Long's attention will be drawn very soon to the fact that for nearly one year the full fighting strength of the navy has been retained in commission and upward of \$3,000,000 expended since July last in repairing and equipping ships in preparation for any disturbances that might arise over Cuba. If it is determined that it will be inadvisable to reduce the strength of the fleet it is expected that the Navy Department will prepare a programme of manusuvres for the vessels in order to keep them in thorough training and to prevent the crews from stagnating. At present the fleet is very widely divided, although each vessel is so located that within less than a week every ship on the sta-

tion could assemble at Hampton Roads. The navy believes that with the prospects that seven or eight more ships will be added during

seven or eight more ships will be added during
the spring, the department should order some
more extended series of evolutions than have
vet been attempted, and the entire fleet be put
through a systematic drill during the coming
spring and summer.

There is a programme at the department,
prepared by Mr. Herbert some months ago,
which contemplated the laying up of one battle
ship as fast as another was commissioned, and
also nearly all the monitors. This was, however,
not carried out, in view of possible trouble with
spain. If the present fleet is to be maintained
and new ships are added as fast as completed,
it will be necessary to increase the number of
collisted men.

it will be necessary to increase the number of calisted men.
At present there are not one hundred seamen left for any new ships that may be ready for service. Those in commission have not full crews, and it was even found necessary to retire the Cushing in order that men could be secured to man the Farragut.

Secretary Sherman is understood to be favorable to keeping the navy on a war footing. He is said to approve of the course pursued by the last Administration in retaining every ship in service, and until the President and his Secretary of State have determined what course shall be pursued in our relations with Spain it is believed that no ships now on the home station will be placed out of commission.

In ten days the entire fleet will again assemble in New York harbor, where Admiral Bunce has gone now with three of his vessels from Hampton Roads. The Texas and Maine and the monitors now in Southern waters will soon start North and wait further instructions from the new Administration.

THE SENATE'S SPECIAL SESSION. Committee on Foreign Relations May Take Up

the Arbitration Treaty. WASHINGTON, March 7.- The Senate will not neet continuously during the week. The special ession between now and the calling of the extra ession of Congress, March 15, will be devoted to the consideration of nominations and nothing else, unless the general treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain should be reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations. The committee will meet on Wednesday, and there is no reason why it should not go ahead with the treaty of arbitration and the Alaskan boundary treaty, the only business before it. The retirement of Senators Sherman and Cameron leaves the committee just as it stood in the last Congress, these Senators being opposed to each other in the vote on reporting the treaty.

WASHINGTON, March 7.-S. M. Robertson, Secretary of the Democratic caucus, has issued a call for a caucus of the Democratic members of the House of Representatives of the Fifty-fifth Congress, to meet at the Hall of the House of Representatives at 3 in the afternoon of Sat-urday, March 13.

THE KERNOCHAN INQUEST.

Haker's Health-A New Witness. When the examination into the cause of Mr. James P. Kernochan's death comes up before Coroner Dobbs next Thursday there will be at least one eyewitness besides Frank N. Hall, and

The newly discovered witness is known so far only to the police, but his name, which is understood to be Arnold, will be communicated to the Coroner to-day, when a subpoena will be issued. His testimony, it was stated, will show that Miss Florence B. Baker, whose road wagon knocked Mr. Kernochan down, did all she could to avert the accident by trying to stop the horse

efore the shaft of the wagon struck Mr. Kernochan, Coroner Dobbs Intimated yesterday that th case would be disposed of in short order, but it s quite probable that a postponement will be asked for by Mr. S. A. Emanuel, who is Miss Baker's counsel, in which event the examina-tion will go over for perhaps two weeks. Miss Baker is suffering with fatigue brought on by grief and worry, and her condition borders on nervous prostration from which she may not

nervous prostration, from which she may not recover in time to appear.

The detention of Miss Baker under a bond of \$2,000 is regarded as an exceptional proceed-ing. In speaking of it yesterday a man who is familiar with the manner of doing business in familiar with the manner of doing business in the Coroners' office said:

"You will find that in most cases where death results from an accident in the street the drivers of the horses, gripmen, wheelmen, or whoever they may be, are paroled, unless it appears at once that they were guilty of gross criminal negligence. Such negligence is usually cited in the statement made by the policeman in the case or by an eyewitness, but here in the statement of Policeman George A. Clemens, as well as that of Frank N. Hall, no such thing is apparent.

well as that of Frank N. Hall, no such thing is apparent.

"About two weeks ago Coroner Tuthill had the case of a little Italian boy who was killed by a Broadway cable car at the corner of Grand street, and the gripman, if I mistake not, was paroled. Three weeks ago David Welsh, in driving a carriage from Madison avenue into Thirty-fourth street, ran into a weet-bound Thirty-fourth street, ran into a west-bound Thirty-fourth street car and was thrown from his seat, receiving injuries from the effect of which he died at the New York Hospital last Friday. The driver of the car was not held in bail. Coroner Dobbs has that case, too, and it will come before him on Thursday with Mr. Kernochan's."

DOG RUNS AMUCK.

lites a Boy and a Man on the East Side-

A large white dog with black spots created consternation in the neighborhood of First avenue and Thirty-second street last night. After having bitten two persons it was shot and killed by a policeman.

While several boys were playing on the corner the dog suddenly dashed in among them and be-gan to snap at them. The lads ran away, but John Jonas, 12 years old, of 564 Second avenue,

John Jonas, 12 years old, of 564 Second avenue, was overtaken by the dog, which buried its teeth in the fleshy part of the boy's left leg and then bit his left wrist.

A crowd collected and the cry of "Mad dog" was raised. John Waish, 35 years old, of 522 First avenue ran out of his house with a clothes line which he had made into a lasso, and chased the dog. He finally caught the animal in the noose, but the dog immediately turned on him and bit him in the right wrist. Policeman Thomas McCarthy of the East Thirty-fifth street station haptened along at this time and fired three shots into the dog's skull.

The injured boy and Walsh went to Bellevue Hospital and there had their wounds cauterized.

SAID HE WAS HER HUSBAND.

The Body of the Drowned Woman With 512,000 on Deposit Claimed.

The body of Mrs. Annie McCarthy, which was found floating in the East Thirty-fourth Street Ferry slip with bank books in the pockets representing deposits of \$12,000, on Saturday afternoon, was removed from the Morgue to an undertaker's at 444 West Fifty-first street last

Two men visited the morgue late yesterday afternoon and the elder of them identified the afternoon and the elder of them identified the body as that of his wife. He said he was John McCarthy, a hotel keeper, and gave his address as Eighth avenue and Fifteenth street.

He said, when questioned, that his wife left him four years ago after a quarrel, and that the mousey found on her person represented their joint earnings in their business—which she had taken away with her when she left him.

This man could not be found last night at the address he had given, and he was not known to the undertaker who removed the body for him.

CHICAGO, March 7 .- Ex-Vice-President Stevenon and wife, who arrived in Chicago last night, spent Sunday at the Palmer House. Mr. Steven son expressed himself pleased with the prospects of leaving the cares of public affairs.

"I was very favorably impressed with my successor, Vice-President Hobart," said Mr. Stevenson. "He is a pleasant and an able man, and I am sure will fill the office with honor and success." TURKEY'S PLANS FOR WAR.

he Sultan Profiting by the Advice of the Ger

PREPARING ON A LARGE SCALE FOR TROUBLE WITH GREECE.

man Officer Who Organized the Present Turkish Army—Servin and Bulgaria Likely to Act Against Turkey in the Event of War. BERLIN, March 7.-The powers are in no wise agreed as to the precise terms upon which an autonomous administration of the affairs of rete will be conducted, nor as to how far Turkey shall be allowed to provoke war in the Bal kan peninsula by massing troops on her frontiers. Under the pretext of self-defence the Porte is executing military plans which no European government would venture upon without the backing of a plethoric war chest, but the Porte's capacity for military operations was manifested in the case of the Turco-Russian war f 1876-77, when, as now, the bankruptcy of the Ottoman Empire was relied upon as a greater factor in the defeat of Turkey than the gune of the Russians. As things turned out, though Turkey was defeated, she found ample funds to

conduct a creditable campaign. When Von der Goltz Pasha, the German Gen eral who organized the present Turkish army was here, it was understood that he was tho oughly disgusted with the way things were going, and that the severance of his relations with the Turkish military department was approved by the German Emperor. The Sultan has paid so high a tribute to the services of Von der Goltz that he has recently besought him to resume his position, assuring him that he would be the virtual Commander-in-Chief of the Ottoman army. The German Pasha declined to return, but in reply to the Sultan's invitation he has sent a plan of operations to be put into force upon the Greek frontier based upon his knowl-edge of the conditions under which a campaign against Greece must be conducted.

within the last month or two. Moreover, the German officers who are still serving in the Turkish army are known to be fully capable of carrying Von der Goltz's plans into effect, and the fact that many of the important commands on the Thessalian frontier are now in the hands of German officers may thus be accounted for. Advices from Constantinople show that the Ottoman troops on the frontier of Thessaly, as vell as upon the other Turkish borders, are almost in readiness to act upon the offensive, and t is asserted that if the commander-in-chief of the forces, Edhem Pasha, should receive orders

His advice had no small influence in the mili-

itary operations which the Porte has undertaken

the forces, Edhem Pasha, should receive orders to move he could within a week throw 75,000 well-armed men over the Greek frontier, including twenty-one batteries of artillery and ten squadrons of cavalry.

The headquarters of the Turkish army of "precaution" or defence are now at Monastir, in Macedonia, 400 miles west of Constantinople, and a large force of troops under the command of Omar and Nuchad Pashas is much nearer the frontier. In addition to the mobilization of the regular forces the Mustafuz, corresponding to the German Landsturm, or second draft of those liable to military duty, have been called to arms in several districts near the Greek borders. The ostensible reason for summoning this contingent is that the ordinary rediffs or reserves which were lately called out have been deficient in numbers, but the summoning of any part of the Mustafuz is regarded as showing the Sulan's expectation that something of a very serious nature is imminent.

It is the opinion in official circles here that the conferences which have taken place between

onferences which have taken place between ling Alexander of Servia and Prince Ferdinand f Bulgaria have King Alexander of Servia and Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria have resulted in an agreement to make a simultaneous attack upon Turkey when the time for such action shall seem opportune. Roumania is looked upon as intending to take an active part in any scheme of rearranging the Balkan boundarios that may be put into operation. King Charles of Roumania, as a member of the Pruseian family of Hohenzollern, may be relied upon to have the support of Germany. In view of eventualities, the Roumanian fort works at Kustendjie, on the Black Sea, and the Gefences at Galatz and Braila, on the Danube, are being strengthened and extended.

The Krupps and other iron, steel, and gunmaking firms are arranging for a conference to be held in Berlin shortly, with a view of carrying out the project of holding an exhibition of the German iron and steel manufactures. Some of the firms are desirons of making the exhibition an international one.

GERMANY'S NAVY.

chaing Will Be Dissolved When It Vote Against More Warships.

BERLIN, March 7.-In his speech before the Sudget Committee of the Reichstag on Friday n advocacy of the Government's demand for arge credit to increase the strength of the navy, Admiral Hollmann, the head of the imperial Admiralty, mentions a "chief conductor" of war measures as approving the credit asked for. This form of speech was the official manner of reference to Emperor William in the Reichstag, and nobody has the slightest doubt that the proposal for the increased naval credit is the Emperor's personal demand.

Centrists, both factions of the Radicals, and some of the National Liberal members will oppose it. The Government is convinced that the vote, will dissolve the Reichstag and go before the country in a new election upon two leading planks, namely, the revival of the Socialist Coercion act and a large increase of the navy in respect of ships, armament and men.

There is a noticeable public reaction in favor of Admirai Hollmann's proposals under the influence of news that the attitude of England is menacing to the Transvaal Government and the possibility of a rupture between England and Germany and Russia over the Greco-Cretan situation. Extracts from the leading London newspapers are being published here asserting that if war should occur between Great Britain and Germany the former would close up every German port and blockade the entire German coast. The publication of these extracts has had a tendency to strengthen the Emperor's naval policy with the public. Chancellor Prince you Hohenlohe has arranged to speak before the Budget Committee of the Heichstag to-morrow, and will announce that the Ministers are solidly in favor of the naval demands, and will under no circumstances depart from their position. planks, namely, the revival of the Socialist

BERLIN, March 7.-A bill has been introduced n the Reichstag asking for the sum of 59,000 marks to enable the preparatory steps to be aken to erect in Berlin a memorial hall in honor of the victims of war with France. The plan was initiated by Emperor William in connection with the coming centenary of Emperor William I. It has caused universal surprise, and finds little favor anywhere.

They Want Uhl Retnined at Berlin.

BEHLIN, March 7 .- The prominent American esidents and sojourners in Berlin have cabled to resident McKinley a petition requesting that Mr. Edwin F. Uhl, United States Ambassador, be retained at his post, as his recall would be deeply regretted by American citizens through-out Germany irrespective of political leanings.

March These are the best months in April

and enrich your blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla, because this is the most important season of the whole year from the standpoint of health. During winter the blood becomes impure from various well-known causes. The result is spring humors, pimples, boils, that tired feeling, and other more serious ailments. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures all these troubles and sharpens the

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has been used in our household for some time. As a blood purifier and strengthening medicine I believe that there is nothing better than Hood's Sarsaparilla." C. I. WILSON, 303 East 73d Street, New York City.

Hood's Sarsaparilla 1s the One True Blood Purifier. \$1; six for \$5. Get Hood's.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla, From the Atlanta Constitution. The Spaniards in New York ought to tender My Neveland a banquet. GREEK WAR CALL READ.

SUPPRESSED EXCITEMENT IN THE LITTLE ORTHODOX CHAPEL.

Many Greeks Want to Respond to the Call to Arms, but Can't Raise the Money to Get Home-Consul-General Has Not Met an Able-Bodied Greek Who Wouldn't Go. Never since Greeks began migrating to this country has anything occurred which has caused so much excitement in the colony here as the call for the reserves cabled on Saturday to the highest Greek official in this country, Con-

sul-General Demetrius N. Botassi. He was instructed to transmit it to all the Greek consular gents and officials in the United States, and to make it known in all meeting places of Greeks. All news pertinent to the Greek colony in this city, whether it comes from abroad or this country, is announced by the Greek Archamandrite from the altar of the Greek Orthodox Chapel, 340 West Fifty-third street. There was an unusual attendance at the services in the chapel yesterday morning, and, although the worshippers were devout during the mass, it was plain that they were suppressing their excite-ment. Most of the Greeks who attend the chapel are engaged in the sale of fruits and flowers is the streets of the city.

Although the news was generally known among the Greeks in town, they had not been officially informed of it, and the announcement from the altar created a genuine sensation Father Agathedoros A. Papageorgopoulos is the Archamandrite. He is a typical Greek priest, with a broad, full countenance and heavy black whiskers and hair. The chapel is on the ground floor of the two-story frame building at 340 West Fifty-third street. The majority of the Groeks are persons whose means are limited, and the chapel is of the plainest order. It is not much larger than a good-sized parlor, and the partitions are of plain pine boards painted white. The back of the room is partitioned off and the altar is in the middle, with rooms on either side for the priest and acolytes. To the left of the entrance is a table with holders for candles, and nearly every person who attends services buys a candle from a boy at the door, lights it, and then sets it in a holder on the table. After this the worshipper walks over to a picture of the Holy Infant, kisses it, and blesses himself. The congregation remainstanding during the service and bless themselves frequently. To the right of the altar on a raised platform stand two men who chant responses to the priest and sing part of the mass in a nasal drone, while on the left is another young man who does likewise. After the mass the communion bread is distributed to those who desire it. Father Agathodoros A. Papageorgopoulos is the

ho desire it. When Consul-General Botassi entered th When Consul-General Botassi entered the chapel some time after the service began yesterday he carried a portentous envelope. Soon afterward one of the acolytes came from behind the partition and took the envelope inside. It was the proclamation which the Consul-General received on Saturday by cable from Alexandre G. Skouses, the Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs. The excitement of the Greeks was intense as the Archamandrite read the proclamation, and, although the Greeks did not make any unusual demonstration, believing that this would violate the sanctity of their chapel, they were very much impressed. The proclamation, which was printed in yesterday's Sun, is as follows:

"Beserves belonging to classes of 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, and 1873 are called to their standards. The only ones exempted from military service are those belonging to the auxiliary corps, and they are exempted in virtue of the law. Notify all the Hellenes within your jurisdiction to present themselves as soon as possible, and please communicate contents of this despatch to all Greek consular authorities in the United States. Recommend to them to induce the reserves to return to Greece.

After the mass the men gathered in front of the chapel and excitedly discussed the news. One man walked around among the men, urging them to give up their business, sell everything they owned, and go back to Greece at once. Consul-General Botassi was aurrounded by a group of Greeks who were assuring him that they would make every endeavor to get to Greece as soon as possible. Father Papageorgopoulos also circulated among his flock and told the men that the affairs of their nation had reached a crisis, and that they were needed in the hour of peril.

"Every Greek that I have met has assured me that he is going home to fight," said Consul-General Botassi. "The young men are full of enthusiasm, and each is doing his utmost to get enough money to get back home."

There will be a mass meeting of the American avengathizers with the Greeks in Chickering Hall on Thursday evening next. Seth Low, President of Columbia College, who is held in high exteem by the Greeks, will preside. At the meeting a committee will be appointed to raise funds for fugitive widows and orphans of massacred Cretans. On Monday, March 15, Prof. J. P. Leotzakos will lecture in Chickering Hall on "Aucient and Modern Greece." *Demetrius N. Botassi, Consul-General of Greece at New York:

GREEKS PARADE IN BOSTON.

and swinging Indian clube, and marching and playing tag in circles for the first half of the evening. Then came the performance on the rings. Each girl sprang to the ring at the head of the room and swung herself to the next and the next until she reached the fifth ring at the lower end of the symnasium; then she turned and came back in style, ring by ring, until she dropped lightly among her companions, who were waiting to follow suit. It is easy to tell of this, as well as of the long swings on the big parallel rings that carried each young woman almost from end to end of the gymnasium, but when THE SCN man tried the same thing later he found that the Elizabeth young women outclassed him. 400 of Them Cheer for King George and 15 BOSTON, March 7.-Six hundred Greeks behind a color bearer waving a huge Greek flag, paraded the chief streets here to-night. Their enthusiasm was unbounded, and cheers for Greec and King George were given with a will. They passed through Newspaper row, stopping to their arms. Then they counted off the two teams for a game of basketball. After a little preparatory scrimmage they went at it hot and heavy. Up and down and across the room they raced, dodging, reaching, leaping, failing, scrambling over one another, colliding, and twisting and tossing, Prof. Bojus was kent racing about until the perspiration stood out on his face, but the vigor of the play did not abate. It was a new sight to The Sun man and was as refreshing as it was new, it might have left some men unmoved, but not many for it was a spectacle of healthy, active, and true-eyed womanhood such as any full-blooded man must feel quickened in the seeing. The players were all clean-limbed and bright-faced, and were soul and body in the game. At one basket a magnificent brunette, fully 5 feet 10 Inches tall, straight, powerful, yet shapely, stood guard when she was not reaching for the approaching ball or shaking off her opponents to throw it up to the basket. At the other basket was an equally active and equally tall blonde, who was about as quick and effective in a scrimmage as any person you would care to see. Between the handsome brunette and her blonde visa-vis was a big, wavering, turbling cluster of blue-skirted figures, round limbs, cager, flushed faces, bright eyes, and black, brown, and yellow hair. Sometimes it would sweep down on the blonde or the brunette goalkeeper as if borne on the front of a whirlwind; sometimes it would simply writhe a moment and collapse, revealing a tangled lot of feminine forms struggling on the floor for the possession of the ball.

The game differed in one respect from a man's game; it was played with more untempered enthusiasm and intensity than is displayed in any except the big athlette scrimmages of the college world. Once fairly involved in a struggle for the ball, the young women seemed deaf to warning or order. Prof. Bojus might shout "Foul" a dozen times and importune the contestants twenty times to let go and start again before his meaning seemed to be grasped by th passed through New cheer the newspapers. cheer the newspapers.

Privious to the parade, with only two hours' notice from Consul Timayenis, most of the Greeks in Boston had been congregated together at Red Men's Hall. After the Consul had read messages from the Government the meeting subscribed \$2,000 to aid in furthering Greek interests in Crete, and 150 men volunteered to at once return home and take up arms. More than 300 others expressed willingness to return to fight, if their services were necessary.

One of the Murderers of Pearl Bryan Tries to

this town, Alonzo Walling, under sentence of death for complicity in the murder of Pearl Bryan, sent last night to Gov. Bradley an appeal for mercy. Walling has expected Jackson to confess and clear him, but the statement not be ing forthcoming, he gave up hope and appealed

to the Governor.

In the letter Walling said he did not know how Pearl Bryan happened to be killed. He how Pearl Bryan happened to be killed. He said he had concealed her clothing for Jackson, but it would have been better for him had he known more about the murder. He closed:
"I do not wish to prejudice you against Jackson, but I must speak plainly as my life is at stake. I had no motive to kill Pearl Bryan and he had. Everything that has been told about the case has been told by me. The police will admit that there is no proof against me outside of the story of George H. Jackson, which was a barefaced falsehood. He is in jail now for perjury.

jury.

"The story he told in my case was wholly impossible, as well as improbable, and his former employer, Gov. Bushnell of Ohio, said that he was not a truthful man. I ask you not to permit me to be hanged until you have thought of these things and satisfied yourself that there is no doubt of my guilt."

BIG STORM IN THE NORTHWEST. Railroad Blockade in South Dakota-Grea

ack to the rules.

It has been said that the game differed from a man's game in one respect. This statement might be amended so as to cover a unique feature of the tangle in which the girls would pile up, one on another, in the rush for the ball. This feature was the peculiarly feminine nature of the remarks squeezed out of those at the bottom of the heaps. "Get off!" "Ohe, stop that!" "Oh, dear; take your finger out of my eye!" "That isn't fair; so there!" "Ouch let me go!" These were the most frequent and audible protests, that came in jerky, half-smothered accents to The Sun man's ears from the heaps of young women. It was a rare tost of feminine temper, yet feminine temper stood it. The moment the heaps were untangled everybody was as smiling and eager as before.

When the game closed the athletic young women had had two hours' exercise, with only the short pauses nocessary when individual feats, as on the rings, were doing, yet they were very far from exhaustion. They stood about in knots talking to one another, and were still talking when Tine Sun man, tired by the mere effort of standing under the load of a big ulster, started for home. His last glance as he left the room showed him the same group of graceful, blue figures, handsomely rounded stockings, bright faces, and smooth hair that he had seen when he came in upon the dumbbell exercises of the early evening. There is no doubt in his St. Paul, Minn., March 7.-Reports to-night from one hundred towns in the Northwest indi cate that another great snow storm is raging, perhaps the greatest of the winter. There is serious blockade in South Dakota. No trains have been moving to Watertown, Huron, Millbank, and other points for the past twenty-four hours. The South Dakota Legislature which ad-journed at Pierre, on Friday, has been unable to leave that place owing to the blockade. General Superintendent Russell Harding o

General Superintendent Russell Harding of the Great Northern has just come in from North Dakota and says he never saw anything like the quantity of snow up there. He said:

"I think I would be very conservative, indeed, in estimating the snow as being three feet on a level on the plains. It is probably nearer four feet on a level. Now, that is a tremendous quantity of snow when one thinks of the vast area it covers. And it is not all down yet, as tolegrams received this afternoon indicated another snow storm."

Asked concerning the snow in the mountains, Mr. Harding said it had suppassed all previous records. In many places it was far over the tops of telegraph poles, and so deep that the rotary plough could do little better than cut a tunnel rather than a swath. There is so much snow on the ground that there is grave fear of floods both in the Mississippi and Red River vaileys. Everything depends on the temperature of the next ten days.

with very pale meal for cre m. This sort of milk can be made as rich as you please and it won't turn sour in the sun.

A newer package is the dummy butter package. It is supplied by the butter maker or dealer who puts up the butter. It is a block of wood, of the exact form in which the butter is put up, colored so that it shows through the itssue paper wrapper, upon which the name or trademark is printed. A package or this sort can be placed in a window or show case without fear that it will melt down, even in the nottest days of summer. LEON, Mexico, March 7.-The notorious band of brigands led by Juan Vacas made an attack on the Borejo Hacienda, twenty-five miles west of here, and forced the employees of the place to surrender. The robbors then plundared the store of all its stock of merchandise and robbed the bacienda residence of a large amount of money and valuables.

Shortly after the brigands left the bacienda a force of rural guards arrived and went in pur-suit. They came up with them and a lively fight took place, resulting in Vacas and three of his men being killed. One of the rural guards was killed and another scriously wounded.

Oriental Rugs

Commencing to-day, we will place on sale:

200 Karabagh and Guendjis Rugs 200 Daghestan Rugs, average size 5.0x3.6, at..... 200 Guendjis and Daghestan Rugs, average size 6.0x3.6, at..... 200 Guendjis Rugs, average size

Also a large assortment of FINER RUGS, ranging in price from \$15.00 to \$45.00.

These goods are new importations and guaranteed

W.&J.SLOANE, BROADWAY, 18th and 19th Sts.

WATER WORKS IN THIS COUNTRY. ome of the Vast Sums Invested in Them by

With few exceptions, the most imperiant of which is San Francisco, the chief cities of the United States own, and improve from time to ime, their system of water works. Cincinnati which has \$8,000,000 invested in water works, is soon to begin the construction of an entirely new water works system, to cost \$6,500,000 more. The Commissioners have adopted a resolution to employ only home labor. In New Orthe water works system. New Orleans is only a little larger than Newark, yet it has only 109 miles of water mains while Newark has 216.

Chicago is another American city which has nade recently an investment for the improvement of its water works system, issuing bonds for the purpose. The control of the water sup-ply in Chicago is in the hands of the city, and the works in North Chicago cost \$24,000,000. The water is obtained from Lake Michigan. Cribs have been constructed several miles from the shore, the principal one being four miles out The water mains of Chicago extend nearly 2,000

the shore, the principal one being four miles out. The water mains of Chicago extend nearly 2,000 miles.

The water works of Baltimore represent a municipal investment of \$13,000,000. Those of Boston, which is territorially smaller than Baltimore, cost \$26,000,000. The water capacity of the Boston works is nearly four times as great as that of the Baltimore works. The Philadelphia water works cost \$25,000,000, and the average consumption of water in that city is 200,000,000 gallons daily. The St. Louis water works cost \$25,000,000 and have an average capacity of 50,000,000 gallons aday, but in respect of storage facilities, the Mound City is far behind some other cities. The San Francisco water works cost \$21,000,000; those of Brooklyn, \$25,000,000, and those of Denver, \$10,000,000. The average daily consumption of water in Brooklyn is about \$0,000,000, and there is a contract in force, not yet completed for increasing the amount by 50,000,000 gallons a day. Prooklyn is furthermore, under contract for three pumping engines of 20,000,000 gallons capacity each, now in course of construction, to increase the daily pumping capacity at the Ridgewood pumping station to about 125,000,000 gallons.

This city's new aqueduct cost up to last Jan, 1 some \$33,000,000. The average consumption of water in New York city is 230,000,000 gallons a day, and during the three months of last summer the amount drawn from the storage reservoirs averaged 100,000,000 gallons a day, and during the three months of last summer the amount drawn from the storage reservoirs averaged 100,000,000 gallons a day. The work which New York is now completing aims at increased storage capacity, the water works themselves being sufficient for the city's needs for many years.

A TYPICAL BUNAWAY.

Driver, a Swift Rusner, and an Averag Citizen Co-operate to Stop Him. Here was a horse with a delivery wagon ru

ding away down an uptown street. Nothing very remarkable or terrible about it, just a com non runaway such as one might happen to see car up the avenue that this street crossed, and, they would just about meet. The question was would the ear driver hurry up and get out of the way and let the runaway horse go by, or would e put on his brakes and halt his car in the runs

he put on his brakes and half his car in the runaway's path and so stop the horse for the man!
He put on the brake and stopped the car right
in the middle of the cross street.

The runaway horse was thrown down by the
car, but hot stopped; it sheered off and went
north on the avenue. But while it had not been
stopped it had been delayed by the horse car,
and that was a decided gain for its pursuers.
Round the corner from the street came a man
who was a runner from away back; a straight,
healthy, vigorous young man who could run like
a deer. As it turned out, he wasn't the driver;
he was making the run just for exercise, incidentally to help the driver, but mainly for the
fun of catching the horse; and he went on up the
avenue, going faster than the horse and gaining
on it.

But at the next cross street a man ran out and
threw up both hands in front of the horse; he
didn't try to catch the bit, but just wanted to
stop the animal. He didn't stop it, but he
sheered it off so that the horse tried to turn
down the cross street; and all this slowed it so
much that the man was able to nab it finally on
the crosswalk; so that the fast runner didn't
catch the horse after all, though he probably
would have done so if the other man hadn't.

The man that did catch it turned it round and
led it down the avenue; they met the driver
coming up. The driver gave the horse's bits a
couple of yanks, and kicked it gently once or
twice, and then led it off around the corner
whence it had come.

PATMASTER CORWINE BACK. State and Federal Authorities in a Temperary Clash at His Arraignment.

NEWPORT, R. L. March 7.-Paymaster John Corwine, U. S. N., who left the naval station last Monday and was arrested in Chicago or Wednesday, was brought here this afternoon and waived the reading of a warrant charging him with obtaining \$5,000 from the First National Bank under false pretences. His case was continued until Friday next, and A. C. Titus gave \$3,000 bonds for his appearance. An officer from the naval station then demanded the custody of Corwine, in accordance

with the order for his arrest issued by the Secre retary of the Navy. This tended to complicate matters. If the Federal authorities secured possession of Corwine they would be obliged to take

session of Corwine they would be obliged to take him aboard ship and confine him in his state-room pending the holding of a court-martial, in which case his bondsman would be unable to produce him in the State court.

After some hours' consideration the matter was finally submitted to Commodore Wallace, who consented not to contest the State Court, and the Navy Department will accordingly await the ending of the present action. Mr. Corwine was allowed to go to his family. Of the \$5.000 that he secured from the bank, all but \$50 has been recovered, and that amount will be made good, so that when the case comes up for hearing there is every indication that the bank's charge will be withdrawn.

enator Quay Goes to Florida for His Health WASHINGTON, March 7 .- Senator Quay, on the advice of his physician, will leave Washington to-morrow for a ten days' rest in Florida. Mr. Quay's health is severely impaired, but with a few days' rest he hopes to soon be able to take his place again on the floor of the Senats. POLICE OMNIBUS RAIDS.

NO PRACTICAL REMEDY FOR THOSE ILLEGALLY ARRESTED. Hight Sue for Damages but Couldn't Collect-

Did Anybody Ever Hear of Policemen Be-ing Indicted for Making a Couple of Hundred Illegal Arrests in One Night? The police are in for another general trouncing such as they get after every raid like the one they made the other night on the Newmarket dance hall at the corner of Thirtieth street and Sixth avenue. The trouble is over the persons arrested who were not of the character of the regular frequenters of the house. Always in cities like New York in such show places as this dance hall there are large numbers of spectators drawn by curiosity who take no part in the proceedings, but who sit round and drink and watch the show, When the police come and raid the place they haul these spectators off to the station and lock them up just the same as the regulars who are of bad character and who undoubtedly come under the head of disorderly persons. In the police court the next day these spectators are invariably discharged, when they protest that their arrest was an outrage. If they do that they are usually fined and are told that if they are not satisfied they had better hunt up their remedy in a civil suit. A civil suit of course means the expenditure of a great deal of money and the loss of a great deal of time, with no satisfaction in the end, because if the prosecution was successful the judgment could not be collected. for it would be against the policeman who made the arrest or the captain who ordered it, and these officials, when they have property, have it protected so that judgments cannot reach it. The city itself cannot be sued for the illegal act

of a policeman.

The result of this is that the injured man, or the man who thinks he is injured, usually drops the case and spends the rest of his time cursing the case.

The result of this is that the injured man, or the man who thinks he is injured, usually drops the case and spends the rest of his time cursing the police.

So far as the police know, only one case has ever been carried above the committing Magistrate. This was the case of a man who was foolish enough to insist that his arrest was unjust. He was prompily fined \$10. He appealed the case to the Court of General Sessions, which was presided over by Recorder Goff, and the legality of the fine was sustained. The Supreme Court, however, has never passed on any case, and the police keep right on arresting everybody. The greater number of persons they take in the more successful do they consider the raid.

An effort was made yesterday by a reporter of THE SUN to find out what law authorizes such arrests. Magistrate Cornell, who issued the warrant in the Newmarket case, was not in town. An official of the District Attorney's office said that he knew of no law that warranted the omnibus arrests. At the West Thirtieth street station the Sergeant on duty handed out the Code of Criminal Procedure and said: "It's in that." The code defines disorderly persons in nine sections. The keeper of such a house as the one raided would, if the police prove that the place is what they say it is, come within one of the definitions. Nowhere in the code is there any mention of the persons who are found in such a place. Nowhere in the code is there any mention of the persons other than inmates found in disorderly houses. But in section 255, referring to the raiding of gaming houses, the police are authorized to enter and "forthwith arrest all persons there found offending against law, but none others." Whether than inmates found in disorderly houses. But in section 255, referring to the raiding of gaming houses, the police are authorized to enter and "forthwith arrest all persons there found offending against law, but none others." Whether than inmates found in disorderly houses. But in section 255, referring to the raiding of gaming house

JEWELRY FROM OLD ICELAND. Pieces That Were Made in the Ninth Century-

Many from the Days Before Columbus Since last November there has been in the gold room at the Metropolitan Art Museum collection of antique Icelandic ornaments of gold and sliver. They belong to Mrs. Sigride E. Magnusson, a native of Iceland, whose husband has been for many years professor of Icelandic literature at Cambridge, England, and sub-librarian of the university library.

How Mrs. Magnusson came into possession of the collection was told by THE SUN in detail last fall. During the famine due to a destruction of the crops by volcanic eruptions and to the failure of the fisheries, the women of Iceland sent their heirlooms to Mrs. Magnusson, asking her to sell them in England. As often as she could she bought them. The country was so stripped of all its antique jewelry at that time that, excepting three pieces at the Smithsonian Institution there is hardly a piece of it to be found to-day outside of the museums in Stockholm, Copen agen, the South Kensington Museum in Lon

don, and Mrs. Magnusson's collection The collection consists of eighty-seven pleces. It fills three large cases, and is composed chiefly of chains, bracelets, girdles, and belt clasus some of which date back to the ninth century. A few pieces are of the seventeenth century, but of Columbus had dawned. A gilded silver coro

A few pieces are of the seventeenth century, but most of them were made long before the century of Columbus had dawned. A gilded silver coronet is among the pieces. Several spoons of curious shape are exhibited and also some small trinkets, such as buttons and key rings, which were found in tombs. The twenty-seven girdles make the most effective display. Most of them are of small oblong pieces of metal fastened to velvet beits.

"The gold and silver that you see in these pieces must have been brought to Iceland by the Vikings," said Mrs. Magnusson. "There are no mines in Iceland. The country was settled by the smaller kings and chiertains of Norway and Sweden, who probably brought their wealth with them. Gold and silver may have been also among the spoils that they took from England and other countries that they ravaged. We read in the sagas of certain Vikings making girdles or chains for their wives after returning from such expeditions. These articles may be some of those mentioned in the sagas.

"I sent some of these pieces to Ruskin, and he wrote me that he thought the workmanship extremely beautiful." William Morris said, when I told him of Ruskin's opinion, that those were strong words for Ruskin, but certainly no stronger than the workmanship deserved."

The likeness of the grape leaf is carved on many of the articles. It serves as a pendant to many of the beit clasps. "The grape leaf," explained Mrs. Magnusson, "is found on almost all the ornaments made soon after the Norsemen discovered America. The old sagas tell us that they found grapes growing there, and that for that reason the new country was called Vineland, the Good. This grape leaf that you see repeated here in so many forms is a souvenir of that great event."

Probably the most valuable piece in the whole collection is a long and heavy gold chain that once belonged to Snorri Sturluson, have the honor to be descended from Snorri Thorfinnsson, the great high priest or bishop of the thirteenth century, who wrote the "Younger Edda" and the "Heims

From the Buffalo Times. Hotel Manager-I see you have given our best suite of rooms to a man named Wiggins. Are yes ure he can pay the price? Hotel Clerk-Yes, sir; he is immensely wealthy.

Hotel Manager-How do you know? Hotel Clerk-Ob, he is very old and very ugly and his wife is very young and very pretty.

From the Detroit Free Press. "How is it that Wildon comes to the club every night now? It used to be that we couldn't get his "Oh, he married last fall and settled down."



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